FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Khrushchev denied Soviets were forced by internal weakness to make peace moves; Eisenhower pledged effort to get effective disarmament accord via Big 4 talks.
West Germany agreed to parley with USSR.
Segni named Italian Premier.
British dock strike ended.
Burmese Premier visited Washn.
Perón sought truce with foes.

United States

President ordered review of Dixon-Yates contract, suggested possibility of its cancellation.
12-hr. steel strike settled for 15¢ hourly raise.
Congress & President approved extension of draft, debt limit.
Senate ratified changes in Geneva code on treatment of PWs.

WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 CONF.

Khrushchev, Eisenhower Discuss Parley Aims

Attitudes of the Soviet & U.S. Govts. toward the Big 4 summit conference in Geneva July 18 were discussed this week by Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party First Secy., & Pres. Eisenhower.

Khrushchev took issue with a theory often expressed in the West that the USSR's recent conciliatory actions were based on Soviet weakness or ulterior motives. The President declared that the U.S. would negotiate without "prejudice or truculence" on any honest proposals to insure peace.

Russians Visit U.S. Embassy

Khrushchev, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & other top Soviet leaders continued their new policy of socializing with Westerners & anti-Cominformists when they made an unprecedented, unexpected visit to the Independence Day (July 4) party given by the U.S. Embassy at Spaso House (U.S. Ambassador's residence) in Moscow. It was the first time that top Soviet Govt. or CP leaders had visited the residence or attended the annual party.*

(Hungarian Govt. leaders, except for Premier Andras Hegedus, attended the July 4th reception given by the U.S chargé d'affaires in Budapest [see p. 135G1]. The Soviet commandant in Berlin, Maj. Gen. P. T. Dibrova, attended a July 4th reception given by the U.S. commandant, Maj. Gen. George Honnen.)

Khrushchev Compliments 'Ike'

In the absence of Amb. Charles E. Bohlen, who was in the U.S. preparing for the Big 4 meeting, Mrs. Bohlen & Chargé d'Affaires (Min. to Russia) Walter N. Walmsley Jr. acted as joint hosts at the Moscow garden party. Khrushchev, Scotch-&-soda in hand, approached Walmsley and said: "I liked the last statement of Eisenhower's at his press conference —not all of it." (The statement had expressed the President's increased optimism over possible results of the Big 4 parley.) "I think that . . . what he said was a fresh stream of ozone," Khrushchev continued, "but there is much talk in your press by responsible people . . . and even irresponsible people, every kind of people."

(Every major Soviet newspaper had printed July 2 more than a column of excerpts from Mr. Eisenhower's June 29 news conference, including the President's remarks about the Red satellite states [see p. 215A2] & his conjecture about the real Soviet leader. The CP newspaper *Pravda* welcomed Mr. Eisenhower's "just & valuable proposal to repudiate the 'cold war' " but accused him of having made "tendentious & incorrect assertions" about the East European countries.) [See p. 173E3]

Walmsley told Khrushchev it was not surprising the Russians disagreed with some of Mr. Eisenhower's remarks and "that's why we are going to Geneva." "If there were unanimity before the meeting (it) would not seem necessary," Walmsley remarked. He added that U. S. press speculation was concerned "not so much about the wisdom" of the USSR's recent peace moves "but the timing." "Perhaps these steps might have been taken earlier."

Defends Soviet Motives

Khrushchev said Western newspapers paid "little attention to what we say and prefer to read tea leaves." "We made these proposals not for the purpose of pleasing somebody but because they were the only right decisions, and this is what motivated us."

Khrushchev denied that the Soviet policy was determined by fears of "some catastrophe." "We want an agreement on an honest basis," he declared. "Some people would like to wait until our legs are broken [a Russian idiom]. There will be no such time [see p. 222E1]. That is a fantasy of stupid people." "If we talk on an equal basis . . . and if the talks are honest & sincere, equal to equal, something will come of it." "If we go to Geneva like merchants, it is not worthwhile going."

Walmsley replied that he doubted that the President "would go to Geneva without serious reasons." "I don't think they would waste their valuable time on unimportant things." Khrushchev's last words were: "We are delighted to go to Geneva, but if you don't want to talk seriously we can wait and hold on."

Bulganin to Geneva. [See p. 214C-D2] conversation and said at one point: "Yes, I support him (Khrushchev)." Khrushchev told a newsman it was not yet decided who was to accompany Bulganin to Geneva. [See p. 214C-D2]

Khrushchev also remarked to Asst. U. S. Air Attaché Maj. William Fife: "I know that we do not want war and I know that you do not. If there must be a war, let's be on the same side."

Eisenhower Welcomes Talks

Pres. Eisenhower, asked at his news conference July 6 to comment on Khrushchev's remarks, said that he knew of "no individual in this Govt. that has ever said that the Russians are coming to any conference weak." "Of course, we recognize their great military strength in the world," the President added. He said the U. S. would go to Geneva "with very hopeful attitudes, but that hope has got to have greater food on which to nourish itself before it can become anything like expectation." "We are going there honestly to present our case in a conciliatory, in a friendly attitude, and we don't intend to reject anything from mere prejudice or truculence."

Weighs Disarmament Issue

Mr. Eisenhower said that disarmament might come up at the Geneva meeting, although "we don't intend to discuss . . . substantive problems," and so there might be discussion about finding "the best group, the best channel or the best method" to deal with the problem. He said a person studying disarmament felt himself "in a sort of a squirrel's cage" and "at times he has a feeling that he is merely chasing himself."

The President posed the question of what kind of arms inspection the U.S. was "ready to accept." He asked: "Are we ready to open up every one of our factories, every place where

*Present besides Khrushchev & Bulganin: First Dep. Premiers Anastas I. Mikoyan, Mikhail G. Pervukhin, Maxim Z. Saburov; Dep. Premiers Georgi M. Malenkov, Lazar M. Kaganovich. Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov returned to Moscow from the U.S. July 5. [See p. 215F2]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

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Wants Churchill at Geneva

The London *Evening Standard*, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, wartime British Cabt. member & intimate friend of ex-Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, suggested June 30 that Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden take Churchill to the Geneva summit meeting, which Churchill first proposed in May 1953. "It would be a fine gesture which would give universal satisfaction," an *Evening Standard* editorial said. **[See p. 206F3]**

something might be going on that could be inimical to the interests of somebody else?" That problem, the President asserted, was "the heart of the difficulties involved, entirely aside from the political contention that there can be no easing of arguments until you ease the political tension." "We earnestly want to find some answer to this complicated question" of inspection, what kind "we will accept and what, therefore, we would expect others to accept." "It is perfectly stupid for the world to continue to put so much in these agencies & instrumentalities that cost us so much—and, if we don't have this war, do us so little good."

In reply to a question, the President agreed that the problem boiled down to a matter of good faith & mutual trust, which would have to precede "the kind of peace that will allow people to be really tranquil & confident in their daily pursuits." Efforts to create that trust now were in "an interim phase," he said. [See pp. 198G1, 205F2, 213F-G3]

Denies Red Economy Weak

During the U.S. Embassy party in Moscow July 4 [see p. 221C1], Khrushchev objected to foreign reports that the USSR was willing to talk with the West because of a bad harvest & weakness in other fields. "I want to tell them that never have we had a more solid situation than now," he said, asserting that it was "useless" for the West to wait until the USSR wanted to buy wheat since "we shall get by on our own wheat." [See Vol. XIV, p. 418D3]

Khrushchev continued in his conversation at the Embassy party: "Our agriculture is in full swing. I don't care whether you like it or not, but I am telling you: It does not depend on your wishes but upon what we do. Our industry is overfulfilling its plans, and still we criticize it and say it is not enough. We criticize it not because we are weak but because we are strong. Our construction is all right, although I, myself, made a very critical speech at the conference of builders."

(*Pravda* & other Soviet publications recently had been exhorting farmers to speed up planting & cultivation of the corn crop. It was indicated that 38 million acres of corn plantings had been scheduled for this year or 4 times more than in 1954 [see p. 62F2]. The Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* had reported that the cotton crop in Uzbekistan, which accounted for more than 50% of USSR cotton acreage, was "significantly worse this year" and that Ukrainian sugar-beet production was "lagging strongly." Khrushchev told a conference of Baltic agricultural experts & officials in Riga, Latvia June 16 that "a sensible approach" should be taken and "where it is necessary" collective farms broken into smaller units. Khrushchev, who was responsible for consolidating Soviet collective farms in 1950, said milk production on Baltic collective farms was declining and pig-feeding was poorly organized.

(*Pravda* devoted nearly ¼ of its May 4 edition to criticism of inefficiency in Soviet industry & agriculture, but it announced higher agricultural goals. Bulganin announced May 16 a separation of future & present economic planning. He said "backwardness in the inculcation of leading technique" in industry was "the result of the complaceny & conceit of many workers [and] their lack of a sense of responsibility toward the state." A Moscow report in June disclosed that consumer-goods production was up less than 5% this year—the lowest percentage increase of any year since the war. The USSR launched a state loan drive of 32 billion rubles [$8 billion] May 11 as a form of supplementary income tax. The goal was double that of the previous 2 years.) [See p. 102C3]

Reds Increase Grain Imports

An increase in Soviet-bloc imports of bread grains from non-Communist countries was described in a report to Congress July 4 by Harold E. Stassen, who retired as head of the Forgn. Operations Admin. July 1 when the FOA was succeeded by the Intl. Cooperation Admin.* It was the 6th semi-annual report of operations under the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951.

The report said that the Soviet-bloc grain imports were "especially interesting because Eastern Europe has traditionally relied upon grain as its leading export." Total free-world exports to the USSR reached a post-war high in 1954, and Soviet-bloc imports increased 24% over 1953, Stassen said. Free-world trade with the Communist countries was shown to have totaled $1.7 billion each way in 1954, but FOA officials said Soviet purchases of consumer goods were "a golden bubble inflated with propaganda which soon burst."

Stassen's report described Soviet-bloc domestic production as "inadequate" and said "chronic & acute problems plagued agriculture." "No spectacular expansion of East-West trade" followed the West's easing of controls on strategic shipments in Aug. 1954, he said. [See Vol. XIV, p. 283E1]

The report predicted a further decline of East-West trade in 1955 "if the recent trend in Soviet-bloc exports continues." Trade with Communist China "appears to have dropped off a little from 1953," the report said. Stassen's letter of transmittal of the report to Congress added that Communist countries had failed "to divide free nations which are cooperating in the control of strategic materials."

An FOA study issued July 5 disclosed that petroleum products had reached the top position among Soviet-bloc exports in 1954, with Soviet & Rumanian petroleum exports reaching 4.5 million tons in 1954 as compared to 1.7 million tons in 1953. This was 2% of world petroleum-products consumption.

Seek More Latin American Trade

In a report to the UN Economic & Social Council June 30, the UN Econ. Comm. for Latin America noted "vigorous efforts" by the Soviet bloc to increase and broaden trade agreements in Latin America. Former Eastern trade treaties with Latin America had been signed only by Czechoslovakia, Hungary & Poland, the report said, but the USSR recently had "shown a desire to establish its own network of direct agreements." Eastern-Latin American trade value rose from $265 million at the end of 1953 to $300 million in 1954, the ECLA said. It attributed the trend to the Soviet demand for consumer goods and "the difficulties of implementing" Soviet farm plans.

(Northern Sales, Ltd. of Winnipeg announced July 5 it had completed negotiations to sell 9,250,000 bushels of wheat for $19 million to Poland. 15% was to be paid for in cash and the rest financed by a Canadian Govt.-guaranteed bank loan. The deal was Canada's largest with a Soviet-bloc country and its first sale of wheat to that area. The transaction was denounced in the Canadian Parliament July 6 by Progressive Conservative leader George Drew, who said "gifts or quasi-gifts" should be made "to friendly countries." Prime Min. Louis S. St. Laurent questioned whether the deal had been completed.)

(A U.S. Commerce Dept. spokesman said June 19 that approval had been given to a New York dealer to sell 500 Chevrolet passenger cars to Bulgaria for $1,017,000. It was the first major deal with a Soviet-bloc nation since 1949, when shipment of $500,000 worth of shallow-water well-drilling equipment was authorized.) [See Vol. IX, p. 198N]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Russia Pays on Lend-Lease

The U.S. State Dept. announced July 4 that the USSR had recently paid the U.S. $7,692,766 in interest & principal due on lend-lease goods that were in the "pipeline" en route to the USSR at the end of World War II. U.S. officials were said to consider the payment insufficient because the

* John Baker Hollister was sworn in as ICA chief by Pres. Eisenhower July 1. [See p. 148D-E1]

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Russians had deducted, as usual, for damage & losses resulting from U.S. refusal to send certain items after the war. The USSR had paid about $7.8 million in interest & principal in 1954 after having paid only interest since 1947. 13 lend-lease torpedo boats & a 60-ton submarine chaser were returned to the U.S. Navy by the USSR in Kiel, Germany July 2. 10 other small lend-lease vessels were returned by the USSR in Maizura, Japan June 20, and 17 more arrived there July 5. The USSR was to return in future installments 61 more vessels to Maizura. [See p. 182D3]

Bonn Accepts Soviet Talks

In a "verbal" note delivered to the Soviet Embassy in Paris June 30, Fed. (West) Germany accepted the USSR's invitation to discuss establishment of diplomatic, economic & cultural relations. No mention was made of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's visiting Moscow as suggested by the USSR June 7 [see p. 190A2], and the Germans suggested "informal conversations" between the Soviet & German Embassies in Paris so that the subjects to be discussed could be "first defined and their sequence clarified." [See p. 206A2]

Fed. German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano said in Berlin June 25 that the return of German PWs would not be made a condition for talks with the USSR. He said it was an issue to be decided on "humanitarian & moral grounds rather than as a political question." [See p. 206B2]

Adenauer Modifies Arms Bill

Adenauer agreed in Bonn July 4 to revision of his military volunteers bill to meet objections of both Govt. & opposition parties, which had intended to amend the measure severely in committee after its first reading in the Bundestag (lower house) June 28. Adenauer agreed that the new bill would restrict enlistments to 6,000 men, who would not be used in tactical units. He had explained they were needed to staff missions to NATO & to receive training in other countries in preparation for the 500,000 men Fed. Germany was authorized to arm. In return for Adenauer's changes, Govt. coalition leaders promised to push the bill through the Bundestag before the Big 4 meeting in Geneva July 18.

(Fed. German Defense Min. Theodor Blank opened a 2-day debate on the bill in the Bundestag June 27 with a declaration of Govt. military policy to counter critics who said the volunteers act was so vaguely worded originally that the Adenauer Govt. could have used the 6,000 men any way it liked. Emphasizing civilian control of Germany's new armed forces. Blank said the Fed. President would be the "symbolic" Comdr.-in-Chief, the Chancellor would determine defense policy and the Defense Min. would carry it out. (The U.S. signed a military assistance agreement in Bonn June 30, under which a U.S. military advisory group would be set up in Bonn to supervise distribution of arms aid in Germany.)

(The Bundestag approved the 1955-56 Fed. German budget of 36.6 billion marks [about $7.3 billion] June 24 and sent it to the Bundesrat [upper house]. The budget was the highest since 1949.) [See p. 206E2]

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Soviet 4-engine jet transport plane, a new type that appeared to be adaptable for military & civilian use, took part in the annual air parade over Tushino Airport, Moscow July 3. Details of the plane were not given. It resembled the British Comet [see Vol. XIV, p. 247B1]. U.S. Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) said in Washington July 3 that the Soviet display showed that the U.S. had lost some of the air supremacy it felt it had. Symington called on the Eisenhower Admin. to make public secret pictures of Soviet military planes displayed in Moscow in May. [See p. 218C3]

Air Commodore Peter Wykeham-Barnes, operations chief of the biggest air-atomic exercises staged by the North Atlantic Treaty Org. June 23-27, said in Muenchen-Gladbach, Germany June 28 that the exercise showed that in an equally-matched atomic war the aggressor could always beat the defender. But, he added, it was extremely difficult to open an attack without any warning at all. [See p. 199G2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Acts to Cancel Dixon-Yates

Pres. Eisenhower told Budget Dir. Rowland R. Hughes June 30 "to confer promptly with the Atomic Energy Comm." & TVA "to determine whether it is in the interest of the people of the [Memphis] area now to continue or to cancel the Dixon-Yates contract." The President said at his press conference July 6 that he would order cancellation if it was found Memphis could & would build its own power plant [See pp. 200G2-A3, 155G1]

The President acted after the TVA board of directors June 30 adopted a resolution stating that the Memphis plant would make unnecessary both the Dixon-Yates plant & a proposed TVA steam plant at Fulton, Tenn.

This TVA resolution was made public June 30 in a White House statement which also disclosed that Mr. Eisenhower had recommended "many months ago" that Memphis build its own plant. "In the absence of any action by the city," the statement said, the Fed. Govt. "made the necessary plans to provide adequate power facilities."

The President declared July 6 that Memphis authorities had told him they could not build their own plant because of legal complications involved in the exclusive nature of Memphis' contract with TVA. He indicated that they had changed their minds since then. He said he was happy they had decided to build the plant because this was in accord with his philosophy of maximum local responsibility for local power needs.

Chrmn. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) of the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcom. accused the Justice Dept. July 6 of "shocking misuse of the FBI" because FBI agents had been sent to check on whether Memphis really would build its own plant.

The Senate July 5 approved a $1,377,571,000 public works appropriations bill (HR6766) which included $6½ million for a Dixon-Yates transmission line. The bill provided that the funds for the line would be canceled if Memphis built its plant. Passage was by voice vote, and the bill was returned to the House [see p. 209A3]. (Ground-breaking ceremonies for the Dixon-Yates plant were held at West Memphis, Ark. June 2.)

Joins U Nu in Peace Aim

Pres. Eisenhower & U Nu, Burmese Prime Minister*, affirmed in a joint statement July 2 their "dedication to the ideal of peace & friendly cooperation amongst nations founded on international justice & morality." "Peace with justice," based on human liberty "& the security of nations," "can best be achieved by loyal, steadfast support for the [UN] Charter," they said

Wide World
U NU

The statement reported that since Nu's arrival in Washington June 29 [see p. 219B2], on Mr. Eisenhower's invitation, they had: (a) "reviewed problems of peace & security in Asia"; (b) discussed frankly "the complex economic problems" due to "substantial surpluses of exportable rice" in Burma & the U. S.; (c) reviewed "the problem of imprisoned American flyers in Communist China."

Nu addressed the 2 houses of Congress June 30. Defending Burma's neutralism, he told the Senate that Burma was following an example set by the U. S. in its "early years" when it adopted "an independent foreign policy designed to maintain the friendship of all nations & to avoid big power alliances." Nu said in answer to a question at the Natl. Press Club July 1 that Burma was "quite prepared" to mediate the Formosa dispute provided the U. S. & Communist China requested it.

(Paying a scheduled visit to Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson June 30, Nu was kept waiting for 5 minutes in an anteroom, finally walked out of the

* The Burmese Prime Minister used the single name "Nu." "U" was roughly equivalent to "Mr." He had used the title "Thakin" (meaning "lord" or "master") during & for years after his association with a group of intellectual Burmese nationalists led by Gen. U Aung San. "Thakin," symbolical name of the group, was used by many of its leaders.

Agri. Bldg. without seeing Benson. Benson later called on Nu at Blair House and invited him back to his office next day. At the July 1 meeting, Benson gave a 4-H Club tie clasp to the Burmese, who habitually wore his tie-less native garb. Benson assigned Asst. Agri. Secy. Robert D. McMillen to the role of Agri. Dept. protocol officer July 1.)

Nu returned to New York July 3. He said at a UN Hq. press conference July 6 that he had formed an "impression" in Washington that U.S. policymakers did not oppose eventual UN admission for Communist China but that "timing" was the problem. He told the Overseas Press Club later that Asians "do not understand" the U S.' "fear" of & "preoccupation with communism." [See p. 192A-B2]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower said at his July 6 press conference that he would oppose adding an anti-segregation amendment to the school construction bill because "we need the schools and I think the other [matter] should be handled on its own merits." In view of Supreme Court decisions against segregation, there was "plenty of law" on the subject, he said. He objected to "muddying the water." [See p. 216D2] . . . The President June 30 signed bills granting permanent U.S. residence to these refugees from Communist countries: Jan Hajdukiewicz, 29, Polish aide of a neutral nations truce inspection team in Korea who defected in 1953 [see Vol. XIII, p. 331D2]; Antonin Volejnicek, 31, & Bohumil Suran, 47, who were among 6 Czechs who seized an airliner in 1953 and flew it to West Germany [see Vol. XIII, p. 100C]; Slavoljub Djurovic, 29, & his son, Goran, 7, anti-Communist Yugoslavs who feared "physical persecution" if deported to Yugoslavia. A bill granting permanent residence to ex-Roman Catholic priest Aniceto M. Sparagna, 42, of Italy became law without Mr. Eisenhower's signature July 6 (first time the President had allowed a law to take effect without his approval). Sparagna had married N.J. school teacher Viola Cutts and had become a preacher in the (Protestant) Church of Christ in West Collingswood, N.J.

CONGRESS

Legislative Action

The Eisenhower military reserves bill (HR7000) was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate July 1 after defeat by 156-105 teller vote of the anti-segregation amendment which had stalled the bill. The measure was designed to create a 2,900,000-man reserve by 1960. It included the President's plan to allow pre-draft-age youths to volunteer for 6 months' training followed by 5½ years in ready reserve. [See p. 216G1] . . . A compromise bill (HR3005) extending the regular draft for 4 years & the doctors' draft for 2 years was passed June 28 by 388-5 House vote & Senate voice vote. The President signed it June 30. Votes against the bill were by Reps. Graham A. Barden (D., N.C.), Noah M. Mason (R., Ill.), Shepard J. Crumpacker (R., Ind.), Wint Smith (R., Kan.) & Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.). The measure cut the maximum induction age for doctors, dentists & veterinarians from 50 to 45. [See p. 160C-D3]

A bill (HR6992) extending for another year the $281 billion temporary federal debt limit was passed by 226-56 House vote June 27 & Senate voice vote June 30. The President signed it June 30. The measure kept the debt ceiling from reverting to $275 billion. [See p. 27E3] . . . Both houses June 23 approved a compromise bill (S67) giving 1,073,262 federal white-collar workers raises averaging 7½% retroactive to Mar. 1. Pres. Eisenhower signed it June 28. Average raise would be $325 a year, total $325 million. [See p. 209B3] . . . The Eisenhower public housing program (S2126) was stalled July 1 when the House Rules Com., by a 6-6 vote, refused to send it to the floor. It was reported that 6 Democrats backed the bill, 4 Republicans & Democrats Howard W. Smith (Va.) & Wm. M. Colmer (Miss.) opposed it. [See p. 216C2]

The House July 5 unanimously passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR6901) to provide a reward of up to $500,000 for anybody disclosing an attempt to smuggle atomic bombs or nuclear material into the U.S. It would give permanent sanctuary in the U.S. to any alien revealing such an effort. . . . The House July 5 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR2854) to increase penalties for sedition. The maximum penalty for seditious conspiracy would go from $5,000 fine &/or 6 yrs.' imprisonment to $20,000 &/or 20 yrs. The maximum for advocating violent overthrow of the Govt. would rise from $10,000 &/or 10 yrs. to $20,000 &/or 20 yrs. . . . A bill (S928) authorizing a $25 million, 5-yr. federal program to aid state & local governments fight air pollution (smog) was passed by the House July 5 & the Senate July 6. [See pp. 35E2, 11E-F2]

A $269,159,000 atomic construction authorization bill (HR6795) was passed by the House and sent to the President June 29. It did not contain funds for the atomic "peace" ship requested by Mr. Eisenhower. [See p. 216G2-B3] . . . A $2.369 billion authorization for worldwide military base construction was passed by 317-2 House vote and sent to the Senate June 27. It would provide $1,165,453,000 for AF construction, $596,140,000 for Navy building & $551,105,000 for Army projects. It included $1.279 billion for construction in the U.S., $636,498,000 for overseas, $21 million for emergency projects & $375,335,000 for secret programs. [See p. 134F2] . . . The Senate June 29 passed by unanimous voice vote and sent to the White House a bill (HR619) requiring all U.S. currency to bear the inscription "In God We Trust." Coins, not bills now bear it.

Appropriations. Both houses June 30 passed a compromise $31,882,815,726 military appropriations bill (HR6042) for fiscal 1956. It provided $46,394,390 above Admin. requests to carry the Marine Corps at its current 215,000-man strength. The President had planned to cut Marine strength by 22,000. [See p. 209C-G1]. . . . A compromise $1,245,360,000 Commerce appropriations bill (HR6367) was passed by both houses June 29 and signed by the President July 1. It provided $86,450,000 for ship construction subsidies, $110 million for ship operating subsidies & $52½ million for aviation subsidies. . . . A compromise $466,302,415 State & Justice Dept. appropriations bill was passed by both houses July 1. It included $137.4 million for the State Dept., $198.7 million for the Justice Dept., $85 million for the U.S. Info. Agency, $30.1 milion for the federal judiciary and $15 million for refugee relief. . . . A compromise $5,842,458,500 appropriations bill for the Veterans Admin., Gen. Services Admin. & 15 other independent agencies was passed by the House June 22 & the Senate June 23. . . . Pres. Eisenhower June 29 signed a $27,166,300 appropriations bill (HR6499) providing $150,000 for his own pay & funds to run the White House, Subversive Activities Control Board, Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, Natl. Security Council & several other commissions. [See p. 176A1]

Geneva PW Code Ratified

The Senate July 6 voted 77-0 to ratify 4 treaties revising international rules for treatment of war prisoners & civilians captured during war. The pacts, negotiated in Geneva in 1949, had been ratified previously by the USSR & 46 other nations. They covered PWs, civilians, wounded & sick military personnel and shipwrecked & ill military personnel at sea. The Senate added a reservation (adopted also by Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands & Britain) giving the U.S. the right to impose death penalties for grave offenses by citizens of occupied lands even if the territory's own laws provided no such penalty. [See p. 169A3; Vol. XIII, 335F1, 105J; XII, 245K, 221M; X, 339G]

Johnson Ill, Clements Leads

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Baines Johnson (Tex.), 46, was stricken with a heart attack in Middleburg, Va. July 2. He was taken to the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., where it was announced he would be unable to return to Congress this session. Asst. Senate Democratic leader Earle C. Clements (Ky.), 58, took over as majority leader for the rest of the session. [See p. 3B3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

12-Hr. Steel Strike Settled

600,000 members of the CIO United Steel Workers went on strike against producers of 90% of the nation's steel at midnight June 30 as their contract expired and no agreement was reached. But they were called back within 12 hours after U.S. Steel Corp. & union negotiators settled early July 1 for an hourly raise av-

eraging 15¢. Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Inland and Youngstown Sheet & Tube signed up on similar terms by nightfall, and the smaller producers also accepted the settlement. U.S. Steel almost immediately announced an increase in steel prices averaging $7.50 a ton. The other producers posted similar rises.

The pay increase raised the straight time wage average rate from $1.98 an hour to $2.13. The actual pre-strike average (counting overtime & shift differentials) had been $2.27, and this was increased to $2.44, highest wage for any basic industry except coal mining & oil refining. The settlement was negotiated in Pittsburgh by David J. McDonald, union pres., & U.S. Steel Vice Pres. (for industrial relations) John A. Stephens. [See Vol. XIV, p. 218G2]

Labor Rulings

The U. S. Court of Appeals in New York July 1 reversed the conviction of Joseph P. Ryan, 71, pres. emeritus of the Intl. Longshoremen's Union, on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley law by accepting gratuities from firms employing ILA members. A section of the law made it a crime for an employe "representative" to accept such payments. The majority opinion held Ryan had not acted as a "representative" within the law's meaning. Judge Learned Hand dissented in the 2-1 decision. [See p. 45B3] . . . The U. S. appeals court in New York June 24, in a 2-1 decision, reversed convictions of the ILA & 3 local officers (Harold Bowers, Local 824 business agt.; Wm. P. Lynch, Local 791 secy.-treasurer, & Wm. Ackalitis, Local 874 secy.) on contempt of court charges arising from the Mar. 1954 waterfront strike. [See Vol. XIV, p. 175G2-A3]

James F. (Jay) O'Connor, 38, ex-ILA Local 791 business agt., was given a one-yr. jail sentence in New York May 23 on his plea of guilty to extorting nearly $18,000 from a stevedoring firm. [See Vol. XII, p. 337H] . . . Hugh Bryson, ex-pres. of the defunct Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, was convicted in San Francisco May 25 on charges he falsely had denied Communist Party affiliation when he filed a Taft-Hartley law affidavit with the NLRB in 1951. [See Vol. XIII, p. 442D3] . . . A 17-count bribery indictment charging George Scalise, "Little Augie" Pisano (Anthony Carfano) & Sol Cilento with looting the AFL Distillery Workers welfare fund was dismissed by Gen. Sessions Judge Jonah J. Goldstein in New York May 17 as legally faulty. Goldstein ruled that Cilento, the union's suspended secy.-treasurer, had acted as "trustee" rather than union representative, as the indictment stated. [See p. 53C1]

The Nebraska Supreme Court ruled unanimously July 1 that the state's "right-to-work" amendment (outlawing the union shop) took precedence over the Fed. Ry. Labor Act, which authorized union shop agreements. It upheld a lower court decision barring the Union Pacific R.R. from compelling employes to join 17 unions. [See p. 149B3] . . . Superior Court Judge John L. Niblack ruled in Indianapolis June 30 that the AFL Intl. Typographical Union must allow locals to vote on a constitutional amendment barring ITU officers from using union money for their personal political activities. (Gov. Walter J. Kohler announced May 21 that he had signed a law prohibiting unions from contributing to political campaigns in Wisconsin.)

Benson Clears Ladejinsky

Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson revealed July 2 that he had reversed the Agri. Dept.'s designation of agriculture expert Wolf Ladejinsky, 55, as a security risk. In a letter to Sen. Frank Carlson (Kan.), ranking Republican on the Senate Post Office & Civil Svc. Com., Benson said Agri. Dept. security procedures were being reorganized when the Ladejinsky case arose. Since "more experienced" Govt. agencies had cleared Ladejinsky after the Agri. Dept.'s adverse ruling, Benson said, "I have given instructions that the memorandum record of the decision & the press release . . . which announced it both be canceled so that our records will not now show Mr. Ladejinsky as a security risk." Benson's letter was in reply to a query by Carlson about the Ladejinsky case & security procedures. [See p. 59F2]

(John Stewart Service, 46, ousted State Dept. Far Eastern expert, was cleared of charges of "doubtful loyalty" June 30. Fed. District Court Judge Edward M. Curran nullified the Civil Service Comm. Loyalty Review Bd.'s 1951 decision and ordered the adverse findings expunged from the record. But he refused to order Service reinstated in his Govt. job since, he declared, then State Secy. Dean Acheson had acted under his legal discretionary powers in dismissing Service.) [See p. 194D1]

(Fed. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl granted a Govt. motion June 30 to dismiss perjury charges against Owen Lattimore.) [See p. 218A2]

Passport & Visa Cases

The State Dept. July 6 reversed its own July 5 decision and gave *Daily Worker* foreign editor Joseph Clark a limited passport enabling him to attend the Big 4 summit meeting starting in Geneva July 18. The State Dept. July 6, after 8 years denial, issued a passport to Dr. Martin D. Kamen, teacher at St. Louis' Washington U. & atomic scientist formerly accused of Communist affiliation. Kamen's passport had been seized in 1947. [See Vol. VIII, p. 301E]

The State Dept. July 1 eased visa restrictions on visitors from 27 countries which require no visitors visas from Americans. Some curbs on revalidation of visas would be modified and visa validity periods extended. But prospective Russian tourists presumably would be barred by the McCarren-Walter Act.

(The imprisonment since May 1953 of Cedric H. Belfrage, British journalist awaiting deportation for Communist sympathies, was defended July 1 by Immigration Comm. Joseph M. Swing. Swing said Belfrage was jailed because his "political beliefs are allied to a . . . conspiracy to destroy the free world and make him . . . a threat to the national security." Swing said Belfrage's long imprisonment resulted from his own action in seeking a writ of *habeas corpus* at a time when he was being held only "for a day until we could get him on a boat.") [See p. 170A2]

Armed Forces

Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas announced July 5 that he had ordered brilliant younger officers & specialists to be considered in the next promotions from captain to rear admiral. . . . The Army disclosed July 5 that Rumanian-born Hermann Oberth, 61, German rocket pioneer who had helped develop the World War II V-2, had joined about 100 other Germans in guided missile work at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

FOREIGN

Segni Heads Italian Govt.

Italian Premier Mario Scelba resigned June 22 after 16 mo. in office [see Vol. XIV, p. 46E3]. His own Christian Dem. party had withdrawn its support June 21 because "of the failure of all parties to return to the coalition." The Republicans, smallest of the 3 center parties allied with the Christian Dems. in Scelba's Cabt., had quit in a dispute over land tenancy contracts. They also said Scelba's Govt. was not enthusiastic about European unity. (A right-wing no-confidence motion was postponed in the Chamber of Deputies for 10 days June 14 to enable Scelba to reshuffle his Cabt., but the Republican party refused to rejoin.)

Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi asked another Christian Dem., Prof. Antonio Segni, 64, to explore the prospects of a left-of-center Govt. June 26, but the Cabt. Segni presented for swearing in July 6 was similar in personnel & policy to Scelba's. 12 of 21 members of Scelba's Cabt. were retained in Segni's. The newly designated Cabt., postwar Italy's 17th, included 14 Christian Dems. (CD), 4 Right Socialists (RS), 3 Liberals (L):

Premier—Antonio Segni, CD; **Vice Premier, Min. Without Portfolio**—Giuseppe Saragat, RS; **Min. Without Portfolio for Govt.-Parlt. Relations**—Raffaele de Caro, L; **Min. Without Portfolio for So. Italy Fund**—Pietro Campilli, CD; **Min. Without Portfolio for Admin. Reform**—Guido Gonella, CD*; **Forgn. Affairs**—Gaetano Martino, L; **Agri.**—Emilio Colombo, CD*; **Budget**—Ezio Vanoni, CD; **Defense**—Paolo Emilio Taviani, CD; **Finance**—Giulio Andreotti, CD*; **Justice**—Aldo Moro, CD*; **Indsty. & Commerce**—Guido Cortese, L*; **Interior**—Ferdinando Tambroni, CD; **Pub. Works**—Giuseppe Romita, RS; **Labor & Soc. Welfare**—Ezio Vigorelli, RS; **Mercantile Marine**—Gennaro Cassiani, CD; **Posts & Telecommnctns.**—Giovanni Braschi, CD*; **Pub. Instrctn.**—Paolo Rossi, RS*; **Treasury**—Silvio Gaya, CD*; **Transport**—Armando Angelini, CD*; **Forgn. Trade**—Bernardo Mattarella, CD.

Italy released Giovanni Guareschi, author of the *Don Camillo* stories, from jail July 4 after he had served 13 mo. for publishing articles defaming the late Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi. [See Vol. XIV, p. 130D1]

*New in Cabt. [See pp. 170D2, 202C2]

Britain. A dock strike that began May 23 in 6 major British ports ended July 4 when London dockers followed the northern dockers' decision of July 3 to return to work without settlement of the jurisdictional dispute (between the Natl. Amalgamated Stevedores & Dockers Union, which called the strike, and the Transport & General Workers Union). The striking union failed to win representation on negotiation of groups in northern ports. 19,500 men were involved & 170 ships lay idle at one point in the 6-wk. strike [see pp. 177D3, 202E1]. A wildcat seamen's strike which tied up liner sailings in Southampton & Liverpool after the walkout began May 31 ended June 25 after the Govt. had issued warnings that seamen of draft age would be liable for military conscription [see p. 202E1]. Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden told Commons July 5 that about 2 million working days had been lost in recent dock, rail & coal strikes. Major export industries were seriously affected, he said, but there could be no estimate of the total cost. [See p. 185E3]. . . . The British Treasury announced July 4 that the sterling area's gold & dollar reserves fell by $6 million in June to $2.68 billion as of June 30. [See p. 106F1] . . . Queen Elizabeth II & the Duke of Edinburgh visited Norway June 24-26, traveling aboard the royal yacht *Britannia* for Elizabeth's first visit to a foreign country since she became Queen in Feb. 1952. [See Vol. XIV, p. 168A1]

Portugal. Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar named 5 new Portuguese Cabt. members July 6: *Presidency* — Arcelo Caetano (replaced Joao de Costa Leite); *Finance*—Pinto Barbosa (replaced Artur Aguedo de Oliveira); *Overseas Provinces*—Raul Ventura (replaced Cmndr. Manuel Maria Sarmento Rodrigues); *Education*—Francisco Leite Pinto (replaced Fernando Andrade Pires de Lima); *Corporations & Social Security*—Veiga de Macedo (replaced José Soares de Fonseca) [see Vol. XIII, p. 399D-E3]. Prof. Ruy Luis Gomes, Portuguese Presidential candidate in 1951, was sentenced to 18 mos. in jail June 30 for alleged anti-state activities. He was fined 15,000 escudos ($500) & stripped of civic rights for 5 yrs. [See Vol. XI, p. 246D]

LATIN AMERICA

Perón Seeks Truce

Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón, in his first radio broadcast since June 23, asked July 5 for a truce in the current political struggle. He said he did not think his political adversaries could annul his achievements and he would henceforth seek "coexistence" with them. New Interior Min. Oscar Albrieu (sworn in July 1) [see p. 218G3] promised July 6 that opposition parties would be given press & radio facilities and would be allowed to publish their own newspapers as long as they kept within "the bounds of participation & harmony."

The Exec. Com. of the Radical Party, Perón's strongest political opposition, declared July 6 that "there can be no pacification without freedom." Argentine exiles in Uruguay, in a statement July 6, declared themselves opposed to a policy of reconciliation "in order to save the dictatorship, already in a state of bankruptcy."

Cabinet Revised

Perón, in efforts to tighten his hold on the Govt. crisis, named 4 political unknowns to key Cabinet posts July 1. New ministers in addition to Albrieu [see col. 1]: *Education*—Dr. Francisco Marcos Anglada (replaced Armando Mendez San Martín); *Agri.*—José Maria Castiglione (replaced Carlos Hogan); *Transportation*—Alberto José Iturbe (replaced Juan Maggi). Magazine editor Leon Bouche, 53, was named Press Secy. July 5 to succeed Raul Apold who resigned.

Army Min. Franklin Lucero named a special tribunal June 30 to investigate the armed forces. By presidential decree June 24, the 3d Naval Air Squadron and the 4th Marine Battalion, both of which took part in the June 16 revolt, were dissolved.

The pro-Perón, anti-Catholic Gen. Confed. of Labor's (CGT) secretary general, Eduardo Vuletich, resigned July 1 and was replaced by his next-in-command, Hector Pietro.

Catholics Report Peace Moves

The 2 Roman Catholic prelates, Msgr. Manuel Tato & Msgr. Ramon P. Novoa, whose expulsion [see p. 201F3] from Buenos Aires June 15 led to Perón's subsequent excommunication, left Genoa July 4 to attend a Eucharistic Congress in Rio de Janeiro. A Vatican source said July 4 that they had been granted permission to return to Argentina. In a papal letter read in all churches July 3, Argentine primate Santiago Luis Cardinal Copello urged the clergy to "occupy the first line in the pacification of spirits in which we must all engage." The release of priests from jail, he said, made it evident that charges should never have been made. (115 Roman Catholic laymen imprisoned since June 12 were released June 26; 91 had been freed earlier.)

(A refugee Roman Catholic priest said June 24 in Rio de Janeiro that Perón had been secretly married in February or March to Laua del Solar, 19.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 242E]

●

Chile declared a state of martial law in 6 provinces July 1 after 42,000 Govt. transportation & communication workers went on strike. The Unified Labor Central demanded a pay scale for Govt. workers comparable to that of private employes, plus a cost-of-living bonus, increased pension rates and repeal of the anti-Communist law. The Govt. July 6 called the strikers' demands unreasonable, and the Labor Central called a 24-hr. general strike for June 7. [See p. 12F2]

ECONOMICS

Gen. Motors announced July 5 a plan, subject to stockholders' approval, to split its stock and give present shareholders 3 shares for every one they held. Announcement of the plan caused a 14⅜-pt. rise in the price of GM on the N.Y. Stock Exchange July 6. Closing price of 127¾ per share that day gave GM's outstanding 92,894,500 shares of common stock a total value of $11,832,436,937. [See pp. 208D2, 211A1] . . . **Intl. Sugar Council** in London July 5 reduced export quotas of member countries by 5% to 3,925,750 metric tons in 1955 because a world surplus threatened to undermine fair prices. [See Vol. XIV, p. 403D1] . . . **Civil Aeronautics Board** July 1 revoked (effective Sept. 1) the operating authority of North American Airlines, largest U.S. nonscheduled airline, on grounds that it had resorted to "an involved scheme" to operate on regular schedule without authorization.

U.S. statistical reports: By Commerce Dept. July 5—France attracted more American tourists in 1954 than any other European country (244,000 visitors who spent $72 million in France). Britain ranked next with 221,000 U.S. visitors ($64 million spent), Italy 3d (183,000 tourists, $64 million spent). Figures for other areas: Switzerland 146,000 & $29 million, Germany & Austria 157,000 & $41 million, Low Countries 108,000 & $16 million, Scandinavia 57,000 & $20 million, Portugal & Spain 183,000 & $18 million. [See p. 171B3]

LABOR STATISTICS

Total labor force (incl.	May	Apr.	May '54
armed forces)†	*68,256	*67,781	*67,786
Civilian labor force†.	*65,192	*64,647	*64,425
Employed†	*62,703	*61,685	*61,119
In agriculture†	*6,963	*6,215	*6,822
Nonagricultural§	*48,889	*48,641	*47,939
Manufacturing§	*16,321	*16,260	*15,781
In govt.§	*6,881	*6,927	*6,736
Unemployed†	*2,489	*2,962	*3,305
Not in labor force†...	*48,979	*49,346	*48,297
Avg. weekly mfg. pay§	$76.11	$74.77	$71.13
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.§	40.7	40.2	39.3
Strikes started§	375	325	384
Workers involved§	*170	*210	*208
Strikes in effect§	575	500	559
Workers involved§	*310	*310	*244
Man-days idleness§	*2,600	*2,600	*2,010
Est. working time§¶	.29%	.30%	.24%

*In thousands †Census Bur. §Bur. of Labor Statistics ¶All industries

PRICE INDEXES

	May	Apr.	May '54
Consumer prices§	114.2	114.2	115.0
Food	111.1	111.2	113.3
Housing	119.4	119.5	118.9
Rent	130.3	129.9	128.3
Apparel	103.3	103.1	104.2
Medical care	127.5	127.3	125.1
Wholesale prices§	109.9	110.5	110.9
Farm products	91.3	94.2	97.9
Processed foods	102.1	102.5	106.8
Non-farm, non-food	115.5	115.7	114.5
Textile products	95.0	95.0	94.8
Apparel	98.0	98.0	98.2
Farm prices¶:			
Rcd. by farmers	244	247	255
Paid by farmers‡	282	284	284
Parity ratio	87	87	90
Dollar's purch. pwr.§:			
In consmr. prices	87.6	87.6	87.0
In whlsl. prices	91.0	90.5	90.2
In retail food prices	90.0	89.9	88.3

§Bur. of Labor Statistics, 1947-49=100 ¶Agriculture Dept., 1910-14=100 ‡All commodities, services, interest, taxes & wages

ARTS & SCIENCE

Polio Vaccine Com. of the Natl. Institutes of Health postponed indefinitely July 2 the further release of Salk vaccine pending conclusive tests that available new supplies (3 million doses) were safe. U. of Calif. researchers Elsa M. Zitcer, Jorgen Fogh & Thelma H. Dunnebacke reported June 30 they had found a way to cultivate polio virus in human placenta tissue rather than in expensive monkey kidney tissue imported mostly from India. [See p. 201D-F1] . . . **Amer. Newspaper Guild (CIO)** convention in Albany, N.Y. voted June 30 against the Guild's defense of members who lost their jobs because of admitted Communist membership or conviction (within 6 mos.) on charges involving Communist membership. Joseph F. Collis of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. was re-elected Guild president July 1. [See p. 94F3] . . . **Alcoholics Anonymous'** 20th anniversary convention voted in St. Louis July 3 for establishment of a permanent board to control the organization under a plan advanced by surviving co-founder "Bill W." of New York. (Present AA membership was estimated at more than 150,000 in 63 countries.) [See Vol. XI, p. 351K; Vol. X, 380F]

LEADING JUNE FILMS

The Bed. 4-part French comedy produced by Cormoran-Terra (Getz-Kingsley release) consisting of: "The Billet," screenplay by Maurice Auberge & Jacques Fano, directed by Henri Decoin, acted by Richard Todd & Jeanne Moreau. "The Pompadour Bed," screenplay by Rolland Laudenbach, Jean Delannoy, Antoine Blondin & Carlo Rim, directed by Delannoy, acted by Martine Carol, Bernard Blier & Francois Perier. "Riviera Express," screenplay by Jacques Fano & Andreota, directed by Ralph Habib, acted by Marcel Mouloudji & Francoise Arnoul. "The Divorce," screenplay by Janet Wolfe, Sergio Amedei & Niccolo Theodoli, directed by Gianni Franciolini, acted by Vittorio de Sica & Dawn Addams. June 7.

A Big Family. Russian portrait of 3 generations of shipyard workers. Screenplay by V. Kochetov & S. Kara. Directed by I. Heifits. Lenfilm production, in Sovcolor. Artkino release with Sergei Lukyanov, Boris Andreyev, Andrei Batalov, S. Kurilov, V. Medvedev. June 5.

The Eternal Sea. Sterling Hayden as Rear Adm. John M. Hoskins who lost leg in Philippine combat, went on to head division of carrier-based jets [see Vol. X, p. 85C1]. Screenplay by Allen Rivkin from story by Wm. Wister Haines. Directed by John H. Auer for Republic Pictures. With Alexis Smith, Dean Jagger, Hayden Rorke, Douglas Kennedy, Virginia Grey. June 9.

Lady and the Tramp. Feature-length Walt Disney CinemaScope cartoon based on Ward Greene's book about love affair of 2 dogs. Released by Buena Vista Films. Songs by Peggy Lee & Sonny Burke. June 23.

Not As A Stranger. Robert Mitchum as young doctor who marries nurse (Olivia de Havilland) to help himself through medical school, later learns humility. Screenplay by Edna & Edward Anhalt based on Morton Thompson's novel. Produced & directed by Stanley Kramer. United Artists release. With Frank Sinatra, Gloria Grahame, Broderick Crawford, Chas. Bickford, Myron McCormick. June 28.

The Purple Mask. Young French nobleman defies French revolution to save fellow aristocrats from guillotine. Screenplay by Oscar Brodney. Directed by Bruce Humberstone. Produced in Technicolor by Universal-Intl. With Tony Curtis, Colleen Miller, Gene Barry, Dan O'Herlihy, Angela Lansbury, John Hoyt. June 15.

The Sea Chase. John Wayne & Lana Turner in World War II drama of German freighter captain & woman spy travelling on his ship. Screenplay by James Warner Bellah & John Twist based on Andrew Geer's novel. Produced in CinemaScope & WarnerColor and directed by John Farrow for Warner Bros. June 10.

The Seven Little Foys. Bob Hope as the late vaudeville comedian who put his 7 offspring in his act. Screenplay by Melville Shavelson & Jack Rose. Produced by Rose, directed by Shavelson in VistaVision & Technicolor for Paramount. With Milly Vitale, Geo. Tobias, Angela Clarke, Jas. Cagney as Geo. M. Cohan. June 29.

The Seven Year Itch. Marilyn Monroe & Tom Ewell in comedy about summer bachelor tempted to have affair with sexy neighbor. Screenplay by Billy Wilder & Geo. Axelrod from Axelrod's play. Directed by Wilder. Produced by Chas. K. Feldman Group in CinemaScope & De Luxe Color. 20th Century-Fox release. With Evelyn Keyes, Sonny Tufts, Robt. Strauss, Oscar Homolka, Victor Moore. June 3.

Summertime. Katharine Hepburn as summer tourist who finds romance in Venice. Screenplay by David Lean & H. E. Bates based on Arthur Laurents' play "The Time of the Cuckoo." Directed by Lean. Lopert Film production released by United Artists. With Rossano Brazzi, Isa Miranda. June 21.

EDUCATION

Natl. Education Assn. convention in Chicago was given a report by its Legislative Comm. July 3 recommending that the Federal Govt. spend $1 billion a year to support education ($500 million for school buildings, $300 million to increase teachers' salaries, $200 million in scholarships for highly qualified students unable to pay their way to college). Adlai E. Stevenson said in an address to the convention July 6 that "nothing has been done" by the Eisenhower Admin., except the calling of a White House Conf. on Education next fall, to give the U.S. school system "prompt, effective help" called for by the President soon after he took office. (Stevenson said: the President recommended last February that Congress provide for $7 billion worth of new schools, then recommended grants of only $66 million a yr. for 3 yrs., meanwhile proposing Federal grants to highway projects of $3 billion a year for 10 yrs., or "$45 of Federal funds for highways to every dollar for schools." "I will resist the temptation," he continued, "to draw inferences from the unequal competition between automobiles & education in our Govt. these days.") [See pp. 197D2, 40C1] . . . **Negroes'** admission to the U. of Alabama if they were scholastically qualified was ordered by Fed. Judge Hobart Grooms in Birmingham in his rulings June 29 & July 1 on suits brought by Negroes. The Biggers-Reyno School Board of Pocahontas, Ark. announced July 1 it would desegregate its junior & senior high schools starting next fall term, thus becoming the state's 4th school district to end segregation voluntarily. [See p. 220B1.]

OBITUARIES

Prof. Adelbert Ames Jr., 74, research dir. Dartmouth Eye Inst. 1936-48 (discovered & found cure for aniseikonia); July 3 in Hanover, N.H.

Rudolf Appelt, 64, East German Amb. to Moscow; July 2 in East Berlin.

Isabel Bonner (Kramm), 47, actress; July 1 in Los Angeles of cerebral hemorrhage while on stage in *The Shrike*, written by her husband, Joseph Kramm.

Rev. Dr. Frank Chilton Brown, 65, ex-moderator Gen. Assembly of Presbyterian Church, U.S.; July 2 in Atlanta, Ga.

Beatrice Chase (Olive Katherine Parr), 80, British nun & novelist (*The Heart of the Moor, Through a Dartmoor Window*, etc.) who claimed to be descendant of Catherine Parr, last wife of Henry VIII; July 3 in Newton Abbot, Eng.

Rev. Bro. William B. Cornelia, 70, founder & first pres. (1940-46) Iona Coll., New Rochelle, N.Y.; July 5 in Kingston, N.Y.

J. Clydesdale Cushman, 68, pres.-chrmn. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., N.Y. real estate brokers who negotiated assembling of UN Hq. site; June 28 in Upper Montclair, N.J.

Alexandrovich Gamburtsev, 52, Soviet seismologist; June 30 (announced in Moscow).

Maj. Gen. Sir William Glasgow, 79, Australian ex-Cabinet member, Army officer, first High Comm. to Canada; July 4 in Brisbane, Australia.

Jack W. Hardy, 52, first natl. commdr. Amer. Veterans of World War II (AMVETS); July 3 in Los Angeles.

Rev. Dr. Lewis Oliver Hartman, 79, Bishop of Methodist Church in New England 1944-48; June 30 in Boston.

John Lawrence Hennessy, 69, vice pres. Hilton Hotels Corp., ex-pres. Childs Co. restaurant chain; July 2 in Washington.

Brig. Gen. Walter N. Hill, 73, ex-Marine who won Medal of Honor in Mexican Border campaign 1914; June 29 in New York.

Marquis Franklin (Bill) Horr, 75, winner of hammer, discus & weight throws in 1908 Olympic Games, 1908 All America football star (Syracuse U.); July 1 in Syracuse, N.Y.

Ernst Legal, 74, German actor, director; June 29 in West Berlin.

Max Pechstein, 73, German expressionist painter attacked by Nazis; June 29 in West Berlin.

André P. E. Planiol, 61, French-born designer of refrigerating air turbines in U.S. & French planes; June 30 in New York.

George Hepburn Robertson, 70, ex-auto racer, winner Vanderbilt Cup 1908; July 3 in New York.

Lemuel Braddock Schofield, 63, lawyer who defended late Serge Rubinstein against deportation, ex-chief Immigration & Naturalization Dept.; July 3 near Phoenixville, Pa. [See p. 179F3]

Maharaja Sir Bhopal Sinhji (or Singh) Bahadur, 71, of Udaipur (or Mewar), first Chief Prince of Rajasthan (after merger of princely states of Rajputana with India); July 4 in Udaipur City.

Brig. Gen. Clinton D. (Casey) Vincent, 40, Dep. Staff Chief for Operations of Continental Air Defense Command, World War II hero who shot down 16 Japanese planes & became brig. general at 29; July 5 in Colorado Springs.

Henry Yonge Walker, 75, Canadian-born pres. Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. 1929-49; July 3 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Allen Edward Whiting, 79, a founder & bd. chrmn. Whiting-Patterson Co., wholesale paper co.; June 30 in Philadelphia, Pa.

Sophie Swanstrom Young, 80, poet, playwright & director passion play at Zion, Ill. 1935-52; July 1 in Zion, Ill.

SPORTS

Winners

Wimbledon (Eng.) tennis championships: (July 1) Tony Trabert, 24, of Cincinnati, O. defeated Kurt Nielsen of Denmark, 6-3, 7-5, 6-1, in men's singles. (July 2) Louise Brough, 31, of Beverly Hills, Calif. defeated Mrs. Beverly Baker Fleitz of Long Beach, Calif., 7-5, 8-6, in women's singles; Lew Hoad & Rex Hartwig of Australia won men's doubles, Angela Mortimer & Ann Shilcock of Britain won women's doubles, Vic Seixas of Phila. & Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Fla. won mixed doubles. [See p. 196D-E1; Vol. XIV, p. 231E3]

Air race: Lt. Col. James A. Poston of Columbus, O. won the Air Natl. Guard's 1,945-mi. Ricks Memorial Trophy Race (Ontario, Calif. to Detroit) July 2. Piloting an F-84E, he took 3 hr. 32 min. 30.4 sec. for the distance, but his corrected time under the handicap system was 2 hr. 57 min. 14 sec. . . . **Chess:** Russian players beat Americans, 25-7, in a 2-nation team match in Moscow July 3-5, but Russia's world champ, Mikhail Botvinnik, lost his 4-game match with Samuel Reshevsky of New York. (Reshevsky won one game, 3 were tied.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 220A2] . . **Golf:** Fay Crocker of Montevideo, Uruguay won the $7,500 U.S. women's Natl. Open in Wichita, Kan. July 2 for first prize of $2,000 [see p. 188F1; Vol. XIV, 231E3]. Dow Finsterwald of Bedford Heights, O. won the $15,000 British Columbia open in Vancouver, B.C. July 2 for $2,400. . . . **Horse racing:** the $151,500 Delaware Handicap at Delaware Park (Stanton) July 2 was won by Foxcatcher Farms' Parlo, Eric Guerin up, for $99,900 [see Vol. XIV, p. 320G1]. Belair Stud Farm's Nashua, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $55,300 Dwyer Stakes at Aqueduct (N.Y.) July 2 for $37,200 [see p. 204C1]. Joe W. Brown's Bobby Brocato, Ray Broussard up, won the $61,100 Carter Handicap at Aqueduct July 4 for $43,000. L. B. Mayer's Alidon equaled the world record of 1 min. 46.8 sec. for 1⅛ mi. in winning the $53,750 American Handicap at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) July 4. RAF group Capt. Peter Townsend won the Swedish Amateur Grand Prix race for gentleman jockeys in Malmoe, Sweden July 3. [See p. 85F1]. . . . **Rowing:** The U. of Pa. (U.S.) won the Grand Challenge Cup and Mass. Inst. of Tech. (U.S.) the Thames Challenge Cup, both major events for 8-man crews, in the Royal Henley Regatta at Henley-on-Thames, Eng. July 2. Russia won the Stewards Challenge Cup (4-man), Silver Goblets (pairs) & Double Sculls Challenge Cup. A British dock strike had delayed the unloading of racing boats of some teams. The Russians withdrew from the regatta because of the dock tie-up June 29 but reentered later same day after the British dockworkers' union let volunteers unload their racing shells. [See p. 172D2; Vol. XIV, 232A2]

Track & Field: Rev. Bob Richards of Long Beach, Calif. won the Natl. AAU decathlon title in Crawfordville, Ind. July 2 with 6,873 pts. [see Vol. XIV, p. 231E3]. Pioneer AC of N.Y. won the mile & 440-yd. event, U of Chi. Track Club the 1⅞-mi. medley in the natl. relay championships in Buffalo, N.Y. [See p. 220G2] . . . **Yachting:** the yawl *Carina II*, owned & skippered by Richard S. Nye of Greenwich, Conn., won the trans-Atlantic yacht race (3,450 mi. from Newport, R.I. to Marstrand, Sweden) June 11-July 2 for the King Gustav Adolf cup. *Mare Nostrum*, owned & skippered by Enrique Urrutia of Spain, won the 4,200-mi. Havana-to-San Sebastian (Spain) race ending July 6. [See p. 144A3]

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Birdie Tebbetts & Harry Walker, mgrs. of the Cincinnati & St. Louis clubs, respectively, were fined $100 each by NL Pres. Warren C. Giles July 6 for having taken part in a fight between members of the 2 teams during a game in Cincinnati July 5. . . . **Baltimore** AL club released Saul Rogovin, 31, pitcher, & Wally Westlake, 34, outfielder, July 4. Baltimore bought outfielder Dave Philley, 35, from Cleveland July 2. [See pp. 220A3, 204D2] . . . **Greta Patterson,** 18, of Batavia, N.Y. swam Lake Erie from Angola, N.Y. to Crustal Beach, Ont. (15 mi.) in 13 hrs. July 4.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

Standings July 5

American League	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	52	27	.658	....
Cleveland	46	31	.597	5
Chicago	44	30	.595	5½
Boston	44	35	.557	8
Detroit	38	37	.507	12
Kansas City	33	42	.440	17
Washington	26	49	.347	24
Baltimore	21	53	.284	28½
National League				
Brooklyn	55	22	.714	....
Chicago	44	36	.550	12½
Milwaukee	40	36	.526	14½
Cincinnati	35	37	.486	17½
New York	37	40	.481	18
St. Louis	34	40	.459	19½
Philadelphia	33	43	.434	21½
Pittsburgh	27	51	.346	28½

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Investigation of alleged graft & blackmail in the N.Y. State Liquor Authority resulted in resignations of 17 SLA employes by July 1. An 18th was dismissed and a 19th, Deputy Comm. Charles W. Chapman, committed suicide Apr. 14. Several who quit invoked the 5th Amend. to avoid answering questions about their finances. Among those who resigned were 3 Republican members of the 5-man authority, including Chrmn. John F. O'Connell. Investigations Comm. J. Irwin Shapiro said he had found nothing reflecting on O'Connell. . . . Camilo Weston Leyra Jr., 55, was convicted in Brooklyn June 29, for the 3d time, of the Jan. 1950 hammer-murder of his parents, Camilo W. Sr., 75, & Mrs. Catherine Leyra, 80. [See Vol. XIV, p. 224E2] . . . Mrs. Romola Abidin of New York was charged by U.S. Army authorities in Sendai, Japan June 28 with the June 17 murder of her husband, W. O. Robert J. Abidin, found shot in their Sendai quarters June 17. . . . Ellis E. Lauhon, 26, AWOL U.S. airman, confessed to Galveston, Tex. authorities July 3 that he had killed 3 members of a family that had picked him up while he was hitchhiking through Texas. His alleged victims: Mrs. Ruby McPherson, 44, her son, George, 12, & her mother, Mrs. Zola Norman, 65, all shot as they slept in their home in Dickinson, Tex. . . . James J. Moran, 54, already jailed under sentences totaling 17½-20 years for an extortion racket while he was First Deputy Fire Comm. of N.Y.C., was convicted by a federal jury in Brooklyn June 20 of evading $137,307.12 in income taxes. He was sentenced June 30 to an additional 2 yrs. in jail and fined $22,500. [See p. 72C3]

Accidents & Disasters. An 8-day hunt for 2 U.S. Marine flyers downed in the Pacific off Japan was halted July 5 after 2 other Marine airmen were killed in the search. The 2 originally lost were Capt. Hodgen P. Montague Jr., 26, of Jackson, Miss. & 2d Lt. David Winston Bell, 24, of Wayzata, Minn., son of Gen. Mills Pres. Charles H. Bell. They disappeared June 26 when their twin-jet F-30D Skyknight fighter-bomber crashed in fog at sea south of Tokyo. 13 vessels & more than 70 planes took part in the hunt. One searcher, First Lt. Alan Murdock McAneny, 27, of Yonkers, N.Y., was killed June 29 when his FJ-2 Fury-jet crashed into Mt. Mihara on Oshima Island. A 2d searcher, 2d Lt. James R. Day, 24, of Minneapolis, presumably was killed the same day when his helicopter ran out of fuel & crashed into the sea. 3 crew members of Day's helicopter were rescued. . . . 8 Portuguese Air Force pilots, flying 8 U.S.-built Thunderjets in 2 4-plane formations, one formation above the other, crashed in fog into 1,500-ft. Sierra dos Carvalhos July 1. All were killed. . . . 10 men were killed June 29 in the crash of a USAF C-47 transport on Sitkinak Island off Alaska. 3 of the dead were Western Electric Co. employes working on the air-raid warning system. . . . About 500 persons were drowned in a tidal wave off Patani, southern Thailand June 23 (according to reports reaching Kota Bharu, Malaya July 2).

NAMES IN THE NEWS

King Haakon VII of Norway, world's oldest reigning monarch (to be 83 Aug. 3), suffered a broken thigh when he fell in a bathroom of his summer home in Bygdoy, near Oslo June 29. [See Vol. XIII, p. 419F3] . . . **Dr. Jonas E. Salk** was awarded a medal & plaque by the Lions International June 24 for "outstanding service . . . to the welfare of mankind" by developing polio vaccine. [See p. 201A-B2] . . . **Frieda B. Hennock,** retiring FCC commissioner, announced June 30 that she was joining the Washington law firm of Davies, Richberg, Tydings, Beebe & Landa. Among its members: Ex-Amb.-to-Britain Jos. E. Davies, ex-Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.) [See p. 184A2]